

The true Report of all the
successe of Famagosta, of
the antique writers called Ta-
massus, a Citie in Cyprus.

In the which the whole or-
der of all the skirmishes, batteries, mines,
and assaultes geuen to the sayd
Fortresse, may plainly appeare.

Moreouer the names of the
Captaines, and number of the people slaine,
as well of the Christians as of the
Turkes: likewise of them who
were taken prisoners: from
the beginning of the sayd
sege vntill the end
of the same.

Englished out of Italian by
William Malim.

With certaine notes of his and exposi-
tions of all the Turkische wordes herein
necessary to be knowen, placed
in the margent, with a short de-
scription also of his of the
same Island.

Imprinted at London by
Iohn Daye.

A N. 1572.



¶ To the right honourable and his
singular good Lorde, and onely Patrone
the Earle of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh,
Knight of the honourable order of
the Garter, one of the Queenes Ma-
iesties most honourable priuie
Counsell. &c. *William Malin*
wisheth long health with
encrease of honour.



I hath bene a
naturall instinct (right
honourable and mine es-
peciall good Lorde) en-
graffed in noble perso-
nages hartes, much ap-
proued and confirmed al-
so by custome, for them
to seeke frō time to time,
by some meanes in their
life, by the which, they
after their death, might
deliuer ouer their name

to their posteritie : least otherwise with their body, their
same also altogether might perchance be buried. Upon
the which consideration we read many notable, and fa-
mous thinges to haue bene erected in time past of noble
personages (hauing had wealth at will) in such sort, that
not onely certain ruines of the same sumptuous workes
builded so many hundred yeares past, doe still remaine,
but also the most part of those princes the authors of the,
do continually by them dwell in our memories. As the
Pyramides made at Memphis, or neare the famous Ri-
uer of Nilus, by y great expences of the Kings of Egypt:
the Tower called Pharia, made in the Iland of Pharos
by King *Protonotus*: the walles of Babylon, made or at
the least redified by Quene *Semiramis*: *Dianas Church*

A. g. at

The Epistle

at Ephesus builded by all the noble persons of Asia :
Mausolus Teme or Sepulcher, made by his wife Queen
of Caria : *Colossus Solis* placed at Rhodes, I remem-
ber not by what Princes charge, but made by the handes
of *Cares Lindius* scheller to *Lysippus* : and the Image of
Iupiter, made of *Puerpe* by the handes of the skilfull
workeman *Phydias*. The which monumentes made of
barbarous and heathen Princes to redeme them selues
from obliuion, deserued both for the magnificence, and
perfecte workmanship of the same, to be accompted in
those dayes as the 7. wonders of the world. Since the
which time, an easier, readier, and lighter way, being
also of more continuance then the former, hath ben found
out, namely, Letters, which were first inuented by the
Caldies and Egyptians, as we read, and augmented
since by others, to our great benefite, and now last of all
(no long time past) the same to haue bene committed to
Printers Presses, to the greatest perfection of the same:
men being first enforced to write their actes and monu-
mentes in beastes skinnes dreyed, in barkes of trees, or
otherwise perchaunce as uncreadily. By the which bene-
fite of Letters (now reduced into Print) we see how ea-
sie a thing it is, and hath bene for noble persons, to liue
for ever by the helpe of learned men. For the memo-
rye of those two worthy and valiaunt Captaines *Scipio* and
Hannibal had bene long before this present quite forgot-
ten, except *Titus Liuius*, or some such learned Historio-
grapher had written of them in time. And *Alexander*
Magnus him selfe that great conquerour had nothing
bene spoken of, had not *Q. Curtius*, or some other like
by his learned stile reuiued the remembraunce of him,
and called backe againe his doinges to his posteritie. For
the which cause we see commonly in all ages learned me
to be much made of by noble personages, as that rare
paterne of learning *Aristotle*, to haue bene greatly ho-
noured of that former renowned Monarche *Alexander*:
who affirmed openly, that he was more bound to his
Maister

Dedatory.

Maister Aristotle, then to King Philip his father, because the one had well framed his minde, the other onely his body. Many other like examples I could alledge at this present, if I knew not vnto whom I now wrote, or in what. For your honour being skilfull in histories, and so familiarly acquainted with the matter it selfe, that is in still intertaining learned men with all courtesie, I should seeme to light a candle at none tyme, to put you in remembrance of the one, or to exhort you to do the other, dayly being accustomed to performe the same. Crassus sayth in Tullies first booke, De Oratore: that a Lawyers house is the Oracle of the whole Citie. But I can iustly witnesse, that for these 5. yeares last past, since my returne from my trauell beyond the seas, that your Lordships lodging in the Court (where I through your undeserued goodnesse to my great comfort do dayly frequent) hath bene a continuall receptacle or harbour for all learned men comming from both the eyes of this Realme, Cambridge, and Oxforde (of the which Uniuersitie your Lordship is Chauncello) to their great satisfaction of minde, and ready dispatch of their sutes. Especially for Preachers and Ministers of true Religion: of the which you haue bene from time to time not onely a great fauourer, but an earnest furtherer, and protector: so that these two nurseries of learning (in one of the which I haue before this spent part of my time, that I may speake boldly what I thinke) should wrong your honour greatly, and much forget them selues, if by all meanes possible they should not hereafter (as at this present to their small powers many well learned gentlemē of them do) labour and trauell in shewing of them selues thankfull, to reuerence and honour your Lordship, and honest their owne names: whose studies certainly would sodainly decay and fall flat, if they were not helde vp by such noble proppes, and had not some sure ankerholdes in their distresse to leane vnto. How ready dayly your trauell is, and hath long bene besides to benefite all other persons,

The Epistle

in whom any sparke of vertue or honestie remaineth, I neede not labour to expresse, the world knowing already the same. But whosoever they be, that in all their life time haue an especiall care by all meanes to profite as many as they be able and hurt none, do not onely a laudable acte, but lead a perfecte and very godly life. Whereupon *Sirabo* affirmeth this most truely to be spoken of them: Mortales tum demum Deum imitari, cum benefici fuerint. That is, mortall men then specially to follow the nature of God, when they are beneficiall and bountifull to others. Great commendation vndoubtedly it bringeth to any noble personage, that as the Moone, that light and brightnes which she receaueth of the Sunne, is wont presently to spread abroad vpon the face of the earth, to the refreshing and comforting of all inferiour and naturall thinges bearing life: so for him, to bestow all that fauour and credite, which he hath gotten at the Princes handes, to the helpe and reliefe of the worthy and needy. Great is the force (my right honourable Lord) of true Vertue, which causeth them as *Tully* writeth in his booke *De Amicitia*, to be loued and honoured oft of those persons, which neuer saue them. Whereof I neuer had better profe (I take God and mine owne conscience to witnesse, the which I declared also to certaine of my frendes as soone as I returned) then at my last being at Constantinople, in the yeare of our Lord. 1564. whereas I ofte resorting (as occasion serued) to the right honorable Christian Ambassadors, whilest I made my abode there (namely vnto *Monseur Antonio Petrimol*, legger there for the French King, *Sig. M. Victor Bragadino*, for the Segniorie of Venice, *Sig. Lorenzo Giustiniano*, for the State of Scio, or Chios, and *Sig. Albertacio dell' Alberti*, for the Duke of Florence) heard them often report and speake very honourably of your Lordship, partly for your other good inclinations of nature, but especially for your liberalitie, and courteous intreating of diuers of their frendes and countrey men, which vpon sundry occasions

Dedicatory.

cations had bene here in this our Realme. So that to conclude, all men iustly fauour your honourable dealinges and desertes: and I for my part haue reuerenced and honoured the same euermore both here at home, & elsewhere abroad, wishing often to haue had some iust occasion to pay part of that in good will, which my slender abilitie wil neuer suffer me fully to discharge. For vnto whō should I sooner present any thing any way, especially cōcerning matters done abroad, then vnto your Lordship, by whom I was much cherished abroad in my trauell, and maintained since my returne here at home: For y^e which cause I haue enterprised (hoping greatly of your Lordships fauour herein) to clothe and set forth a few Italian Newes in our Englishe attyre, being first moued therunto by the right worshipfull Maister *D. Wilson* Maister of her Maiesties Requests, your honors assured trusty friend, a great and painfull furtherer of learning, whom I, and many cether for diuers respectes ought to reuerence: who remembering that I had bene at Cyprus, was willing that my penne should trauell about the Christian & Turkishe affaires, which there lately haue happened: perswading him selfe, that somewhat therby I might benefite this our native countrey. Against whose reasonable motion I could not greatly wrastle, hazarding rather my slender skill in attempting & perfourming this his requested taske, then he through my refusall thereof should seeme to want any iotte of my good will. In offering by the which newes, although I shall present no new thing to your honour, because you are so well acquainted with y^e Italian cōpy, as I know: yet I trust your Lordship will not mislike, that the same which is both pleasant to read, and so necessary to be knowen for diuers of our Captaines and other our countrey men, which are ignoraunt in the Italian tongue, may thus now shewe it selfe abroad, covered vnder the wing of your Lordships protection. Certainly it m^oueth me much to remember y^e losse of those 3. notable Ilands, to the great discomfort of all Christendome, to those Hellish Turkes, Ho^r seleches of Christiā blood: namely Rhodes

besieged

A. iij.

The Epistle

besieged on S. John Baptist day, and taken on S. Johns day the Euangelist, being the 27. of December. 1522. Scio or Chios being lost since my being there, taken of *Piali Bassa* with 80. Gallies, the 17. of Aprill. 1566. And now last of all not onely Famagosta the chiefe holde and fortreffe in Cyprus to haue bene lost of the Venetians the 15. of August last past. 1571. (the chiefe Gouernours and Captaines of them being helpen in sunder by the commaundment of that tyzaunt *Mustafa Bassa*) but all the whole Iland also to be conquered by those cruell Turkes, auncient professed enemies to all Christian Religion. In the which euill successe (comming to vs as I take it for our offences) as I lament the generall losse: so I am surely pensue to vnderstand by this too true a report of y^e vile death of 2. particular noble gentlemē of Venice, *Sig. M. Lorenzo Tiepolo*, & *Sig. M. Giouanni Antonio Querini*: of both y^e which I in my trauel was very courteously bled, the former of them being then (as now also he was in this ouerthrow) Gouernour of Basso in Cyprus, the other Captaine of one of y^e Castels at Corfura in Grece, now called Corfu. But thinges past, are past amendment, and they could neuer die more honourably, then in the defence of their countrey. Besides that the late blowes, which the Turkes haue receaued since this their fury, in token of Gods wrath against thē, much comforteth euery Christian hart. Moreover this vniforme preparation which is certainly concluded, and forthwith looked for, by very many Christian Princes (would God by all generally) against these barbozous Mahometistes: whose crueltie and beastly behauour I partly know, and am able to iudge of, hauing bene in Turkye amongst them more then 8. monethes together. Whose vnfaithfulness also and breach of promise, as the Venetians manly courage in defence of them selues, and their fortreffe, your honour may easily read in this short treatise and small handfull of leaues, I hauing set downe also a short description of the Iland of Cyprus, for the better vnderstanding of the whole matter. The which I not onely most humbly be-
seche

Dedictory.

ſeeke your honour now fauourably to accept as an
earnest penny of more to come, and of my preſent good
will: but with your accuſtomed goodneſſe towardeſ me,
to defend the ſame againſt ſuch perſons, whoſe toungeſ
too readily roule ſometime againſt other mens painfull
trauells, perſwading them ſelues to purchaſe the ſoner
ſome credite of learning with the ruder ſort, by cōtrolling
and ouerdaintie ſitting of other mens laboured taskes.
For I know in all ages to be found as well Baſiliſkes,
as Elephanter. Thus nothing doubting of your readye
ayde herein, as I aſſuredly truſt of your honourſ fauou-
rable acceptation of this my poore preſent, wiſhing long
life with the encrease of Gods holy ſpिरite to your

Lordſhip and to all your moſt honourable fa-
milie (vnto whom I haue wholly dedica-
ted my ſelfe by mine owne choiſe and
election for euer) I, crauing
pardon for my former bold-
neſſe, moſt humbly
thus take my
leauē.

From Lambeth the 23. of
March. An. 1572.

¶ Your honourſ moſt humble and
faithfull ſeruaunt for euer,
William Malim.

B.i.

HA



¶ A breefe description of the Iland
of Cyprus : by the which not onely
the Venetians title why they haue so
long enioyed it, but also the Turkes,
whereby now he claimeth it,
may plainly appeare.

THe Ilande of Cyprus is inuironed
with diuers seas . For Westwarde it is
washed with the sea called Pamphilium:
Southward, with the sea Ægiptium : on
the East part, with the sea Syrium: and
Northward, with the sea called Cilicium . The which
Iland in time past had diuers names : called once Aca-
mantis, as Sabellicus witneseth . Philonides maketh mē-
tion, that it was called somtyme Cerasis. Xenagoras wri-
teth, that it was named Aspelia, Amathusa, & Macaria.
There were in times past 15. Cities or famous townes in
it, but now very few, amongst the which Famagosta is
the cheefest and strongest, situated by the sea side. There
is also Nicosia, which was wont, by the trafficke of Mar-
chauntes, to be very wealthy : besides the Citye of Baffo,
Arnica, Saline, Limisso, Milipotomo, & Episcopia. Ti-
mostines affirmeth, that thys Iland is in compasse 429.
myles: & Arthemidorus wryteth the length of the same
to be 162. myles, measuryng of it from the East, to the
West, betwyxt two promontories named Dinaretta, and
Acamanta. Thys Iland is thought to be very ryth, a-
boundant of Wyne, Oyle, Grayne, Pytch, Rosin, Allum,
Salt, and of dyuers precious stones, pleasant, profitable,
& necessary for mans vse, & much frequented of Mar-
chauntes of Syria, vnto the whych it lyeth very neare.
It hath bene as Plinye wryteth, ioyned sometyme wyth
Syria

The description of Cyprus.

Syria, as Sycilia hath bene also wyth Italy. It was a long tyme subiect vnto the Romaines, after to the Persians, and to the Souldan of Ægypt. The selfe same Iland was sometyme also Englysh, beyng conquered by K. Rychard the first, in hys vyage to Hierusalem in the yeare of our Lord 1192. Who (as Polydore wryteth in hys 14. booke of our Englysh hystory) beyng prohybited by the Cypriottes from frendly aryuall there, enuaded & conquered the same soone after by force: and hauyng lefte behynde hym sufficyent garysons to keepe the same, departed from thence to Ptolemyda: Who afterward exchaunged the same wyth Guy of Lusignian, that was the last Christened kyng of Hierusalem, for the same kyngdome. For the whych cause the kynges of Englande were long tyme after called kynges of Hierusalem. And last of all the Venetians haue enioyed it of late a long tyme, in thys order following. In the yeare of our Lord 1470. Iohn K. of the sayd Iland, sonne to Ianus of Lusignian, had by Hellen hys wife, whych was of the Emperyall house of Paleologus one daughter onelye called Charlotta, and a bastard called Iames: the whych Iames was afterwarde consecrated Byshop of Nicosia. Thys Charlotta was marryed first to the king of Portingall, of whome he had no issue, so that he beyng dead, Lewes Duke of Sauoy, to whome she was the second tyme marryed) sonne to Lewes the second of that (vnto whome the sayd Ilande by the ryght of thys his wyfe Charlotta did appertayne) had the possession of the same. Iames the bastard as soone as hys father was dead, of a Byshop became a souldyer, & wyth an army wanne the Iland, makyng it hys owne by force. Thys Duke of Sauoy hearyng these newes, wyth a number of well appoynted soldyers, aryued shortly after in Cy-

The description of Cyprus.

prus, and recoueryng agayne the Iland, compelled the barde to flye forthwyth ouer to the Souldan of Egypt. Who makyng hymselfe hys subiect, in tyme so wrought and tempered the matter, that the Souldan in person at hys request passed ouer into Cyprus, besegged Duke Lewes in the castel of Nicosia, and at length compelled hym to depart, leauyng hys kyngdome. So that thys Byshop became agayne Kyng of thys Iland: who shortly after cleauyng to the Venetians hauyng made a league of frēdschyp wyth them, maryed by theyr consent one Catherina the daughter of Marco Cornaro, whych Catherine the Senate of Venice adopted vnto them soone after as theyr daughter. Thys Byshop not long after sickned, and dyed, leauyng thys hys wyfe wyth chylde, who lyued not long after hys fathers death. By the whych meanes the Venetians makyng themselues the next heyres to Catherina by the law of Adoptyon, tooke vnto them the possession of thys kyngdome, and haue kept and enioyed the same almost thys 100. yeares. Now thys great Turke called Sultan Selim in the ryght of the Souldan of Egypt, whom hys grandfather (called also Sultan Selim) conquered, pretendeth a ryght title vnto it, and now as you may vnderstand by readyng of thys short treatyse, hath by conquest obtayned the same. Whom
I pray the euerliuing God, if it be hys
holy wyll shortly to roote out
from thence.

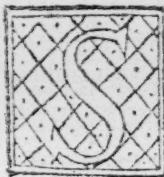


To the Reader.



Am not ignoraunt (gentle Reader) how harde a matter it is for any one mā to write that, which should please and satisfie all persons, we being commonly of so diuers opinions and contrary iudgementes: agayne Tullye affirming to bee a very difficult thing, to finde out any matter which in his owne kinde may be in all respectes perfecte. Wherefore I trust by your owne iudgement I ought of reason ito bee the sooner pardoned (my translation being precisely tyed to mine authors meaning) if any thing herein besides be thought to be wanting: I hauing learned by the way how comberous a thing it is to turne the selfe same matter out of the Italian language into our countrey speech. But who doth what he possibly can, is bound to no more. And I now at the request of others (who put me in minde, that I was not onely borne vnto my selfe) haue accōplished that in the end, which I promised & was required. Wyth what payne & diligence, I refer me to thē which are skylfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trye the same castyng aside thys exemplar. I speake it not arrogantly, I take God to witnes: but mens painfull trauayles ought not lyghlye to be condēned: nor surely at any tyme are wont to be of the learned, or discrete. By whose gentle acceptation, if these my present doings be now supported, I will perswade my selfe that I haue reaped sufficient fruite of my trauell. Vnto whō wyth all my hart I wish prosperous successe in all their affayres.

In Turchas precatio.



Vmme Deus succurre tuis, miseresce tuorum,
Et subeat gentis te noua cura tua.
Quem das tantorum finē, Rex magne, laborū?
In nos vibrabit tela quousq; Sathan?
Antè Rodū, mox indè Chiū, nunc deniq; Cypriū.

Turcharum cæpit sanguinolenta manus,
Mustafa fœdis fragus partes grassatur in omnes,
Et Veneta Cypriam strage cruentat humum.
Nec finem imponit sceleri, molitūe furorem,
Nec nisi potato sanguine pastus, abit.
Qualis, quæ nunquam nisi plena tumensq; cruore
Sanguisuga obseßam mittit hirudo cutem.
Torturam sequitur tortura, cruorq; cruorem,
Et cadem admissam cadis alius amor,
Saiut inops animi, nec vel se temperat ipse,
Vel manus indomitum nostra domare potest.
At tu, magne Pater, tumidum disperde Tyrannum,
Nec sine mactari semper ouile tuum.
Exule hoc menstrum, ne sanguine terra redundet.
Excutiantq; nouum Cypria regna iugum.
Et quod Christicola fœdus pepigere Monarcha,
Id faustum nobis omnibus esse velis.
Tu pugna illorum pugnas, & bella secundes,
Captiuosq; tibi subde per arma Scythas.
Sic tua per totum fundetur gloria mundum,
Vnus sic Christus fiet, & vna fides.

Gulielmus Malim



The true report of all the successe
of Famagosta made by the no-
ble Earle Nestor Martinengo,
vnto the renowned Prince
the Duke of Venice.



The 16. day of Februa-
ry. * 1571. the flecte
which had brought the
ayde vnto Famagosta,
departed from thence,
wheras were found in
all y^e armie, but 4000.
footemē, 800. of them
chosen soldiers, & 3000.

(accompting y^e Citizens & other of y^e villages)
the rest 200. in number, were soldiers of Al-
bania. After the arriual of the which succour,
the fortification of the Citie went more dili-
gently forward of all handes, then it did be-
fore, the whole garrison, the Grecian Citizens
inhabiting the towne, the gouerners and cap-
taines not withdrawing them selues frō any
kinde of labour, for the better incouragement
and good example of others, both night and
day searching the watch, to the intent with
most carefull heedetaking they might beware
of their enemies, against whom they made no
sallie out of the Citie to skirmish but very sel-
dome, especially to vnderstand, when they
might learne y^e intent of the enemies. Whilest
we made this diligent prouision within the
Citie, the Turkes without made no lesse pre-

B. iiii.

paration

* In Italy, &
other places the
date of y^e yeare
of the Lord is
alwayes chaun-
ged the first of
January, or on
fewe yeares
day, and from
that day recko-
ned vppon: al-
though we here
in England, es-
pecially y^e tem-
porall Law-
yers for cer-
taine causes are
not wont to al-
ter the same
vntill the An-
nunciation of
our Lady.

The Seege

paration of all thinges necessary fit to batter the fortresse with all, as in bringing out of Caramania and Syria with all speede by the sea, many wollypackes, a great quantitie of wood and timber, diuers peeces of artillarye, ingens, and other thinges expedient for their purpose.

This word *Bassa*, is a most honourable title amongst the Turkes, and signifieth as much with vs as a priue counsellor.

At the beginning of Aprill *Halli Bassa* landed there with 80. Gallies or thereabout in his cōpany, who brought thether that, which of our enemies was desired, who soone after departing from thence, and leauing behinde hym 30. Gallies, which continually transported soldiers, munition, freshe victuals, and

* *Caramusalini* be vessels like vnto the French *Sabards*, saylinge dayly vpon the riuer of *Bozdeaur*, which saile with a misen or triangle saile.

* *Maone* be vessels like vnto the great Hulkes, which come hether from *Denmarke*, some of the which cary 7. or 8. hundred tunnes a peece. flat, and broad, which saile some of them with 7. misens a peece.

* *Palandrie* be great flatte vessels made like *Feribotes* to transporte horse.

other necessities, besides a great nūber of * *Caramusalins*, or *Brigandins*, great Hulkes called * *Maones*, and large broad vessels termed of them * *Palandrie*, which continually passed to and fro betwixt Cyprus and Syria, & other places there about, which they did

with great speed, stāding in feare of the Christian armie. And about the midst of the same moneth, the Turkes caused to be brought out of the Citie of *Nicosia*, which they had wonne a little before, 15. peeces of artillarye, and raising their army frō whence they were before, making ditches & trenches necessary, incampt them selues in gardens, and toward the west part of *Famagosta* neare a place called *Precipola*. The 25. of the same moneth they raised

Nicosia, otherwise called *Licosia*.

bp

by mountes to plant their artillary vpon, and caused trenches to be made for harquebusers one very nigh an other, approaching still very neare the Citie, in such order, as was almost impossible to stay the same, 40. thousand of their Dioners continually labouring there the most part of all the night. The intent of the enemy being then knowen, and in what part of the Citie he minded most to plant his battery, we tooke diligent heede on the other part, to repaire & fortifie all places necessary within. For y^e which cause we placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a counterscharfe, and in the sallies of their priuie Posterns, for the defence of the said counterscharfe there were new fläckers made, also Trauersees called Butterisses, made vpon the Cortaine with one trench of Turues 2. foote high and broad, the which was made on that side of the wall of the Citie, which was already battered with the shotte of the Turkes, with certaine loope holes for our Harquebusers, by y^e which they defended the counterscharfe. Two noble personages *Bragadino* and *Baglione*, personally tooke this charge on the, by the which meanes the Christian affaires passed in very good order. All the bread for our soldiers was made in one storehouse, of the which the noble gentleman *Lorenzo Tiepolo* Captaine of * *Baffo* had charge, who refused no paine, where he thought his trauaile might preuaile. In the Castell was placed that famous gentleman

C. J.

Andrea

*Sig. Bragadino was
Trouediter, that
is, Gouverneur,
and Sig. Baglione
Generall of the
Christiā armie.*

* *Baffo*, of the
auncient wri-
ters, named
Paphos, in the
which Citie
there was a
sumptuous
Church dedica-
ted to *Venus*.

The Seege

Andrea Bragadino, who with à diligent garde had charge on that part of the Castell principally, next vnto the sea side, trimming and Digging out new flankers for the better defence of the * Arsenall.

* Arsenall
in Constantinople & Venice, is
the place for
munition & artillery to lye in

A valiant Knight named *Foito*, was appointed master of the Ordinance, who was slaine in fewe dayes after in à skirmishe, whose garison the noble *Bragadino* Proueditore before named, presently deliuered ouer to me. Three other Captaines were appointed ouer the wildefire with 20. footemen for euery one of them, chosen out of the armie to vse, and execute y^e same as occasion should serue. The best peeces of Ordinance were brought forth vnto that side of y^e towne, where y^e battery was looked for to be made: & they made priuie fences to couer the better their Cannon shot withall. There was no want in y^e Christians to annoy their enemies in issuing often out of euery side against them, as well to hinder their Determinations, as to hurt them otherwise at diuers times. They also rendered to vs the like. For 300. of the inhabitance of *Famagosta* one time issuing out of the Citie, armed onely with their Swordes and Targets, with so many Italian Harquebusers also in their company, receaued great dammage, because the trenches of the enemies were made about so thicke, although at the same present we cōpelled them to flye, and slewe also many of them: yet they encreased to such number, that they killed presently

sently 30. and hurt there 60. of our company. For the which cause order was taken, that our men should no more come froth of their holde, committing themselves to manifest perill to bid their enemies the base.

The Turkes in processe of time by litle and litle with their trenches, came at length to the toppe of the counterscharfe, and hauing finished their fortes the 19. of May, began their batterye with 10. fortes, hauing 74. peeces of great artillary within their custodie, amongst the which there were 4. Basiliskes (for so they terme them) of an immeasurable greatnes, and began to batter from the gate Limisso vnto the Arsenall, and layde 5. batteries against the towne, the one against the great high Turret of the Arsenall, which was battered with 5. peeces of Ordnance mounted vpon that forte of y^e rocke, the other against the Cortaine it selfe of the Arsenall, battered by one forte with 11. peeces: an other against the keepe of Andruzzi with 2. commaunders, or cauilers, which were aboue with one forte of 11. other peeces: an other battery against y^e Turret of S. Nappa, the which was battered with 4. Basiliskes. The gate of Limisso, which had one high commaunder or caulier alone, & a Brey & Cortaine without was battered by y^e fortes with 33. peeces of artillary, whereas *Mustafa* him selfe generall of the Turkes armie tooke the charge in person. At the first they seemed not to care much to spoyle the walles, but shot

still into y^e Citie, and against our Ordinance, which greatly galled them. Whereupon they, who were within y^e Citie, as well our soldiers, as the Grecians, as soone as the battery began, withdrawing them selues, came & dwelt by the walles of the Citie, whereas they continued from that time to the end of the siege. The noble *Bragadino* lodged in the keepe of *Andruzzi*, *Baglione* in that warde of *S. Nappa*. The honorable *Tiepolo* in that which was called *Campo Santo*. Wherefore they being present to all that was done, both encouraged, and punished the soldiers according to their desertes. The right worshipfull *Luigi Martinengo* was appointed cheefe ouer the Ordinance, who answering all mens expectation of him, with great courage deuided the charge therof vnto 6. other inferiour Captaines, who tooke order and care for that company, and for the prouision of things necessary for the gunners: one cōpany of y^e Grecians being appointed to euery gate of the Citie for to attend vpon the seruice of the artillary. The valiant Captaine *Francesco Bagone* warded at the keepe, and at the great commaunder of the Arsenall. Captaine *Pietro Conte* attended vpon the Cortaine, at the Commaunder of the Volti, and at the keepe of *Campo Santo*. I for my part attended vpon the Commaunder of *Campo Santo*, and vpon the Commaunder of *Andruzzi*, and of the Cortaine, vnto y^e Turret of *Santa Nappa*. The Earle *Hercole Martinengo* attended vpon the
the

The Seege

the Commaunder of Santa Nappa, and to the whole Cortaine, vnto the gate of Limisso. *Horatio* Captaine of Velettri attended vpon the Brey and Cortaine, towarde the Bulwarke. Upon the high Comaunder of Limisso, which was more troubled then all the rest, attended the Captain *Roberto Maluezzi*. At the same time, when the battery began (by the commission of the honourable *Bragadino*) victuals were appointed, and geuen to all the soldiers, as well Grecians, as Italians, & Gunners: Namely Wine, Potage, Cheese, and Bakon: all the which thinges were brought to the walles as neede did require in very good order, so that no soldier there, spent any more in bread then 2. soules a day. They were payde at the end of euery 30. dayes, with the great trauell of that right worshipfull Venetian gentleman *M. Giouanni Antonio Querini*, who besides this his ordinary charge was found present in all waightie and daungerous affaires to y great incouragement of our soldiers. And we made a counterbattery against our enemies for 10. dayes space, with so great rage, that we choked and destroyed 15. of their best peeces, also we killed & dispatched of them about 30. thousand at that season, so that they were disapointed at that time of their battery in that place, and were greatly dismayed. But we foreseeing that we had no great store of powder left, there was made a restraint, and such order taken, that 30. peeces should not shoote of, but 30.

C. iij.

shot

2. Venetian
Soules of
Soldi amount
but to one pen-
ny English.

The Seege

shot a peece euery day, and that in the presence of the Captaines, who were still present, because the soldiers and Gunners should not shoote of in vaine.

The 29. of May there came towarde vs from Candia a Fregat or Binnisse, the which geuing vs great hope and lightening of ayde, encreased maruelously euery mans courage. The Turkes with great trauell and slaughter of both sides, had wonne at the last the Counterscharfe from vs, with great resistance and mortalitie on both partes. Whereupon they began on the other side of the fift battery to fill vp the ditch, with the earth that they threwe downe, which was taken neare the wall of the Counterscharfe. But all that earth and falling downe of the wall made by the shot of their artillary, was caried away of vs within the Citie, all our company labouring continually as well by night as day, vntill our enemies had made certaine loope holes in y^e wall, through the which they flacking and scouring all the ditch with their Harquebussie, stopped our former course of carying, or going that way any more, without certaine and expresse daunger. But *M. Giouanni Marmori*, a fortifier, had deuised a certain kinde of ioyned boordes, the which being caried of the soldiers, defended the fro the shot of y^e Harquebusers, so that some other quantitie of earth, but no great store, was caried also away: in the which place this foresayd fortifier was slaine, who had

had done especiall good seruice in all our necessary affaires. And our enemies hauing cast so much earth into the ditch, as filled it vp againe, and made it a firme way to the wall of the Counterscharfe, and casting before the earth by little and little, they made one Trauerse euen vnto the wall on two sides in all their batteries, the which they made thicke and stronge with Wolpackes, and other fagots, to assure them selues the better of our flankers.

When they had once possessed the ditch, that they coulde not bee hurt of vs but by chaunce, they began forthwith to cast & digge out vndermines to vndermine the Brey, the Turret of S. Nappa, the Commaunder of Andruzzi, the Keepe of Campo Santo, the Cortain, and the Turriion of the Arsenall: so that we being able no longer to serue our turne and enioye those fewe flankers, we threw downe wildefire into our enemies campe, the which annoyed them very sore, because it fired their Wolpackes, and also their fagots. And for the better encouragement of the soldiers, the right honourable *Bragadino* gaue to euery soldier one Duckat, the which could gaine or recouer any of the former Wolpackes, making countermines in all places. To y^e which charge *Maggio* the fortifier knight was appointed, who in all our busines serued with such Diligence and courage, as he was able, or was requisite. But the countermines mette not,

The Seege

sauiing those of the Commaunder of S. Nappa, of Andruzzi, and that of Campo Santo, because they were open, and our men sallied out often both by day and night into the ditch to per- ceauue better the way of the mines, and to fire the fagots and wooll. For we ceased at any time through the vnspeakeable trauell of the Lord *Baglione* (who had the ouersight of all these matters) to trouble our enemies intents, by all maner of wit and policie, deuinding the companies for the batteries, ioyning and plā- ting in all places a garison of the * Albanois soldiers, who as well on foote as on horse- backe, shewed alwayes notable courage and manhoode.

* *Albanois*
soldiers, soldie-
ers of Albania,
otherwise called
Epirus, who
cōmonly serue
the Venetians,
both on horse-
backe and foot,
very skilful and
painfull.

The first Assault.

The 21. of June, they put fire to the mine of the Turret of the Arsenall, wheras *Giambe- lat Bey* toke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same, that he threw downe more then halfe therof, breaking also one part of the baymure, made before to vpholde the assault. And sodainly a great number of the Turkes skipping bpō the ruines therof, displayed their Ensignes, euen to the toppe of the same. Cap- taine *Pietro Conte* with his company, was in that warde, the which was much shaken and terrified by that sodaine ruine. I with my cō- pany came first thether, so that they shortly tooke

of Famagosta. 8.

tooke the repulse, and although they refreshed them selues with new supplies 5. or 6. times, yet they failed of their purpose. There fought personally the *L. Baglione: Bragadino and Querini* being armed, stood not farre of to refresh and comfort our soldiers, and the Captaine of the Castell with the Ordnance, that was planted vpon the Buttereis, destroyed many of our enemies, when they gaue the assault, the which endured 5. houres together: so that of Turkes were slain very many, and of our side betwixt them that were slaine and hurt à 100: Most part of the which number were cast away by a mischaunce of our wildefire, the which being vnadvisedly & negligently handled, burnt by many of our owne company. There died at that present the Earle *Gio. Francesco Goro*, the Captaine *Barnardino Agubio*: and by the throwing of stones *Hercole Malatesta*, Captaine *Pietro Conte*, with other Captaines and Standerbearers were very sore hurt.

Of this noble and painfull Venetian Gentleman *M. Gio. Antonio Querini* (who was afterwards hewn in sunder by the commaundement of *Mustafa*) I was entertained very courteously in my trauell at *Corfira*, now called *Corfu*, he being then there *Mag. Castellano* or Captaine of one of the Castles.

The night following arrived in Cyprus à Minnise from Candia, which bringing newes of most certaine ayde, greatly encreased both the mirth and courage of vs all, so that we made soone after, with the helpe of the Captaine *Marco Crinellatore*, and *Maggio* the knight, certaine retreates flanked to all the places beaten downe, and where as they suspected that the enemy had digged by any mines, with Hogshedes, Chestes, Tykes, & Sackes stuffed full of moyst earth (the Grecians with

The Seege

In extremitie
we haue no re-
gard to spare
crises.

Proident and
carefull gouer-
ners or magi-
strates seldome
sleepe all the
night at any
time, much lesse
in dangerous
seasons.

all speede hauing already brought almost all that which they had) because they hauing dispatched their Canueis about necessary vses, they brought their hanginges, cortaines, carpets, euen to their very sheetes, to make and stufte by their foresaid sackes, a very good and ready way to make by again their baymures, the which were throwen downe with the fury of the artillary, which neuer stinted, so that we made by againe still that in y night, the which was throwen downe and broken in the day, sleeping very seldome: all the soldiers standing alwayes vpon the walles, visited continually of the Gouerners of the Citie, which slept at no time, but in the extreme heate of the day, hauing no other time to take their rest, because the enemye was at hand, geuing vs continually Alarmes, not suffering vs long to breathe.

The second Assault.

The 29. of the same moneth, they set y mine made towarde y Brey on fire, the which mine was digged in stone, which brake and cleft all thinges in peeces, and caused great ruine, making an easie way for the enemye to assault vs, who with an outrageous fury came to the toppe, whereas *Mustafa* their Generall was altogether present, which assault was re- ceaued, and stayed at the beginning of the Earle *Hercole Martinengo* with his garison, and so were repulsed by our company, who fought without

A small thing
at y beginning,
or in due tyme
done, helpeth
much.

without any aduantage of couert, the bay-
mure being throwen downe by y mine. There
were slaine of our company Captaine Meani
the Sargent Maior of our armie, Captaine Celio
de Fuochi, Captaine Erasmo da Fermo : and Cap-
taine Soldatello, Antonio d'Ascoli, Captaine Gio.
d'Istria, Standerdbearers, with many other
officers, were soze wounded, there dyed also
30. other of our common soldiers. At the Arse-
nall they were beaten backe with greater dā-
mage of our enemies, and small hurt to vs.
Five onely of our part being slain there, whers-
as Captaine Giacomo da Fabriano also was kil-
led, & I was wounded in my left legge with
an Harquebuse shot. The which assault cōti-
nued 6. houres, y Bishop of Limisso stāding by
there, encouraging y soldiers. Where also wer
found present stoute women, who came the-
ther with weapons, stones, & water, to helpe
the soldiers. Our enemies vnderstāding how
great hinderance they had receaued at these
two assaultes, chaunged their mindes, and be-
gan againe with greater furpe then euer they
had befoze accustomed to lay battery to all
places, and into our retreates, so that they la-
bouring moze spedely then euer they did, made
7. other forts more, vnder the Castell, and ta-
king away the artillary frō them which were
farther of, planting of it somewhat nearer to
the number of 80. they battered y holde with
so great rage, that on the 8. of July, with the
same night also, was numbred 5000. Cannon

D. ii.

shot,

That certaine
women inhabi-
ting this Iland
be Viragos,
or mankinde, I
sawe sufficient
triall at my last
being there, in a
Citie called
Saline.

The Seege

shot, and after that sort they ouerthrew to the ground y^e baymures, that scarcely with great trauell and paine we could repayze them agayne, because our men that laboured about them were continually slaine by their Ordnance, and by reason of the endlesse tempest of the shot of their Harquebusers. And our men began to decrease. For the Turkes caused vs to retyre from our Breyes, by the violence of their artillary and mining in such sort, that there being no more standing left for our soldiers, because we making our baymures more thicke, our standing began to waxe narrower, the which presently we of necessitie enlarged with boordes as a scaffolde to the baymure, whereby we might haue more elbow roome to fight. Captaine *Maggio* also made one mine vnder the sayd Brey, to the entent, that we being not able any longer to keepe it, the same might bee left to our enemies to their great hinderance.

It is accom-
sed a good war-
like shift, to
leane that to
our enemies
with hindrance,
which we can
not any longer
keepe, and vse
to our owne
commoditie.

The third Assault.

TO the sayd Brey the 9. of July, they gaue the third assault, to the Turricion of Santa Nappa, to that of Andruzzi, to the Cortaine, to the keepe of the Arsenall: the which assault hauing continued more then 6. houres, they were beaten backe in 4. places, but we left the Brey to their great losse, and ours also: because we being assaulted, our company be-
ing

ing not able to manneage their Pikes in good order, by reason of the narrownes of the standing where they were, being willing to retyze in that order, as the *L. Baglione* had prescribed vnto them, and could not, cast them selues at the last into a confuse order, and retyzed, they being mingled amongst the Turkes: so that fire being geuen to our mine, the which (with a terrible sight to beholde) slewe presently of our enemies moze then a 1000. and aboue a 100. of vs. There was slaine Captaine *Roberto Malvezzi*, & Captaine *Marchetto da Fermo* was greuously wounded. At þ assault of þ Arsenall was slayne Captaine *David Noce* master of the Campe, and I my selfe was hurt by the racing of a Cannon shot. This assault continued five houres, and the Citizens of Famagosta shewed great courage in euery place, with their women also, and young striplings. The Brey was so defaced by reason of this mine set on fire, that no body any moze attempted to reco- uer the same: because there was no apt place remayning to stay vpon. The left flanker onely remained still, whereas an other mine was made. The gate of Limisso was ouer against this foresayd Brey, & somewhat lower, which was alwayes open, hauing made to the same a Portall, with a Percollois annexed to it, the which Percollois by the cutting of a small corde, was a present defence to the gate, and our soldiers gaue their attēdance by that gate to bring in the battered earth, which fell

The Seege

in the Ditches from the rampaye : and when they saw that their enemies in 4. Dayes came not thether, they began to entrench about the Brey, and by the flankers about they suffered no person to passe out of the gate, the which thing brought great suspicion vnto our enemyes, because they were oft times assailed of our company.

¶ The fourth Assault.

Wherefore they came the 14. Day of July to assault the gate of Limisso, and lying their battery to all other places, they came and planted their Ensignes euen before the gate, whereas the *L. Baglione*, and *Sig. Luigi* were in readinesse, who had taken vpon them to defend that gate of the Citie. Who as soone as they had encouraged their soldiers, sallying swiftly forth, killed, and put to flight the greater part of them, and at the last geuing fire to the mine of the flanker slewe 400. Turkes, and *Sig. Baglione* at the same time wonne an Ensigne of our enemies, waisting it violently out of one of the Ancientbearers handes. The day following they gaue fire to the mine of the Coztaine, the which thing not falling out greatly to their purpose, they followed not their prepared assault. Wherefore they began to fortifie, and aduaunce hyer their Trauerses in the Ditches, for their better assurance against they should geue the assault : and they had

The forwardnesse of *Cap. Sayne* at dangerous times not onely much comforteth the common soldier, but also increaseth greatly his credite and commendation with all men.

had emptied and carped away all the earth neare vnto the Counterscharfe, where they lodged in their pavilions, so that we could not descric them. They shot 7. peeces of artillary vpon the wall of the Counterscharfe so couertly, that they were not seene: two fro the Brey of the Turriion of Santa Nappa, one from Andruzzi, and two other all a long the battery of the Cortaine. And they came with certaine boordes couered with raw and greene hydes, vnder which they brought their men to digge in the baymures, we being nothing behind or forgetfull to cast wildefire amōgest them; and sometime to issue forth of our sallies called Posterns, to offend their Pioners, although to our great hinderaunce. And we still repayed the baymures by all meanes possible, with Busse skinnes, being moyst and weet, throwing in also earth, shredes, and cotton with water, being well bound together with cordes: all the women of Famagosta gathering them selues together in companyes in euery streete (being guided of one of their Monkes called Caloiero) resorted dayly to a certaine place appointed, to labour, gathering and prouiding for the soldiers, stones and water, the which was kept for all assaultes in halfe butts to quench the fire, which the Turkes threwe amongest them.

They hauing had no great successe in taking the gate, they found out a new way, neuer heard of before, in gathering together a

The Seege

*Teglia in Latin
called Teds,
is a certaine
wood, which
burneth easily,
and saoureth
vnplesantly,
of the which
there is great
store in Sict-
lia: sometime
it is vled for a
Torche.*

*No necessary
thing to be done
was left vnat-
tempted on ei-
ther part.*

*Their courage
oft abateth, but
hope selborne
forsaketh.*

*Agustina
sawes.*

great quantitie of certaine wood called Teglia, which easely burned, and smelt very euill, the which they throwing before the former gate of the Citie, and fagots fastened to the same, with certaine beames besmored with Pitch, kindled sodainly so great a fire, as was not possible for vs to quench the same, although we threw vpon it whole Butts of water, which were throwen downe from an high Comaunder, which Butts presently brake in sunder. Thys fire continued 4. Dayes, wherefore we were enforced by reason of the extreme heate and stinche, to withdraw our selues farther in ward, and they descending towarde their lower flankers, beganne other mines, so that the gate was shut vp, because it could be no longer kept open, and sodainly (a thing maruelous to be spoken) the standing of the Brey being repayred and made vp againe, they plastered one peece ouer against the gate, the which of vs with stones, earth, and other thinges, was sodainly buried vp. By thys time we were driuen to an exigent, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe, sauing onely hope, the noble courage of the Gouernours and Captaines, and the stoute readines of the soldiers: our wine, and fleshe as well powdered as vnpowdered was spent, nor there was any Cheese to be gotten, but vpon an vnreasonable price, our company hauing eaten by their Horse, Asses, and Cattes, for lacke of other victualls: there was nothing left to be eaten,

eaten, but a small quantitie of bread, and Beanes, and we dranke water and Vineger together, whereof was not much left, when that we perceaued that our enemies had digged and cast by 3. mines in the Commaunder of the gate, they labouring in all places more diligently then euer they did before, bringing into the Ditch, ouer agaynst the battery of the Cortaine, a hill of earth, as high as the wall: And already they came to the wall aboue the Counterscharfe ouer against the Turrion of the Arsenall, and had made one Commaunder complete, fenced with shares, like vnto plough shares, in proportion and height correspondent to ours.

Within the Citie were remaining but 500. Italian soldiers, who were not hurt, yet very faint and wery by their long watching and paines in fighting in those feruent & burning heates, which are in those partes. And the greater and better part also of the Grecians were by thys time slaine, when as the cheefe of those Citizens remayning, did fully resolue them selues (the which was about the 20. of July) to present a supplication in writing to that noble gentleman *Bragadino* Proueditore, desiring and beseeching him, that seing their Citie & fortresse was thus battered & brought to extremitie, without sufficient ayde to defend the same, without substance or sustenance, hauing no hope of succour, or any new supply, they hauing spent and consumed not

E. i.

onely

In July the heate is so extreme in this Island, that the inhabitants thereof, are not wont to trauele, but by night onely.

A letter of supplication exhibited by the Priories vnto Sig. Bragadino.

The Seege

onely their goods, but also their liues for the
 Defence of them, and in testifying of their du-
 tiffull seruice towardes the noble and royall
 state of the Segniorie of Venice, that it might
 now please him, and the rest of the honourable
 Gouvernours, that were present, & put in trust,
 hauing a carefull eye vnto some honourable
 conditions, to haue now at the last a respect
 to the credite and honour of their long trauei-
 led wifes, and the safegarde of their poore chil-
 dren, which otherwise were shortly very like
 to be a pray to their bloudthirsting and rae-
 ning enemies. To the which letter or sup-
 plication speedy aunswere was made by the
 forenamed honourable *Bragadino*, comforting
 them, that they should by no meanes abate
 their courage, and that shortly he looked for
 succour from the Segniorie, diminishing as
 much as he might, the feare which they had
 conceaued in their hartes, dispatching and
 sending away sodainly fro Cyprus into Candia
 a Dinnisse to certifie the Duke and Gover-
 nours there, in what extremitie they were.
 The Turkes by thys tyme had ended their
 mines, and set them on fire, the 29. of July,
 in the which space our men according as they
 were wonte to doe, renewed & made by againe
 the baymures ruined before by y^e Ordinance,
 and hauing no other stufte left to aduaunce
 them with, made sackes of Carsey, vnto the
 which the noble *Tiepolo* diligently looked. The
 3. mines of the Commaunder did great Dam-
 mage

The aunswere
 of the former
 letter.

It standeth
 with reason, in
 hope of sauing
 the greater, to
 let the lesser go.

mage to vs, hauing throwen downe the greater part of the earth, whereas the Gouvernour *Randacchi* was slaine. The mine of the Arsenall ouerthrew all the rest of the Turrion, hauing smouldered and choked one whole garrison of our soldiers, the 2. flankers onely still remayning.

¶ The fift Assault.

The enemies trauelled much to become maisters of those foresayd flankers, and to sallie forth by the other batteries, and thys assault lasted from thre of the clocke in the after noone vntill night, where, and at what tyme were slaine very many of our enemies. In thys assault *Sig. Giacomo Strambali* amongest the rest, shewed much worthinesse, as he had done befoze in other conflictes.

¶ The 6. and last Assault.

The next morning following, at the breake of the day, they assailed all places, the whiche Assault continued more then sixe houres, with very little hurt on our side, because our enemies fought more coldly then they were wont to doe, annoyng of vs continually on the Sea side with their Gallies, shooting in all theyr Assaultes and batteries continually Cannon shotte in all partes of the Citie, as neare as they might.

E. ij.

After

The Seege

*Necessitie oft
times preeth
vs in the end to
that, which our
will continual-
ly spurneth a-
gainst.*

*Giannizzers
be the Garde
of the great
Turke, so that
Agà de Gi-
annizzers
is the Captaine
of the Turkes
Garde.*

After we had defended and repulsed this as-
sault, and perceaued thinges brought to a nar-
rower strait. then they were wont to be at,
we hauing left in all the whole Citie, but 7.
barrels of poulder, the Gouvernours of the Citie
fully Determined to yelde by them selues and
the Citie, with honourable conditions. where-
fore the first of August in the after noone, they
tooke à truce, one being come for that purpose
from *Mustafa* the Generall, with whom they
concluded the next morning following to geue
2. hostages à peece, vntill such time as both
armies were agreed. For our hostages (by the
appointment of y^e right honourable *Bragadino*)
were sent forth the Earle *Hercole Martinengo*,
and *Sig. Matteo Colsi* à Citizen of *Famagosta*, and
fro our enemies came into the Citie the Liefes-
tenant of *Mustafa*, and y^e Agà of y^e *Giannizzers*,
the which were met, euen vnto the gate of the
Citie, of *Sig. Baglione* with 200. Harquebusers:
ours also were met in like maner with great
pompe with horsemen & Harquebusers, with
the sonne also of *Mustafa* in person, who made
very much of them.

The Lord *Baglione* imparld with these ho-
stages, which were then come for that purpose
of the articles of peace, requiring by them of
their Generall, their liues, armour, and goods,
5. peeces of Ordinance, 3. of the best horses,
and safe passage from thence vnto *Candia* ac-
companied with their Gallies, and last of all,
that the Grecians inhabiting y^e Island might
Dwell

dwell there still quietly, and enioye peaceably
 their owne goods and possessions, living still
 Christians hereafter, as they had done before.
 All the which requestes and articles were a-
 greed vpon, graunted, and subscribed vnto by
 the hand of *Mustafa*. Forthwith were sent
 Gallies, and other vessels into the hauen, so
 that our soldiers immediately beganne to im-
 barke them selues, of the which the greater
 part were already gone aboarde, the nobilitie
 and our cheefe Captaines also being likewise
 very desirous to Depart. The 15. of August
 in the morning, the worthy *Bragadino* sent me
 with a letter vnto *Mustafa*, by the which he
 signified, that the same night he would come
 vnto him to deliuer by the keyes of the Citie,
 and that he would leaue in the holde the ho-
 nourable gentleman *Tiepolo*, praying him ther-
 fore, that whilst he should haue iust cause
 thus to be abroad, that there might be no
 harme done at home, and in the Citie. The
 Turkes from our truce taking untill that
 time, practised with vs all familiarly, & with-
 out any suspicion of sinister or double dealing,
 they hauing shewed vs much courtesie both in
 worde and deede. *Mustafa* him selfe by worde
 of mouth presently answered me to thys let-
 ter, in this sort, that I should retorne, & make
 relation to this noble man *Bragadino*, who had
 sent me, that he should come ouer to him at his
 owne pleasure, for he was very desirous both
 to see and know him, for hys great worthines

E. iij.

and

Just Turkish
 dealing, to
 speake and not
 to meane: so-
 dainly to pro-
 mise, and neuer
 to performe the
 same.

The Wolfe
 sometime cun-
 ningly counter-
 feiterh the voice
 of the Goate,
 and the deceat-
 full person pre-
 tendeth playne
 and bright
 dealing, that he
 may the sooner
 intrappe the
 simple.

The Seege

But full euill
may the simple
Lambes trust
the rauening
wolfe.

and prowes, that he had tryed to be in hym,
and in the other of his Captaines and soldiers,
of whose manhoode and courage he would
honourably report, where soeuer he came, as
occasion should serue therunto: and to cōclude
that he should nothing doubt of any thing: be-
cause in no maner of condition he would suffer
any violence to be done to those, which remai-
ned behinde within the Citie. So I speedely
returning, made true report of the same: and
towardses night about 4. of y^e clocke, the right
honourable *Bragadino* accompanied with the
L. Baglione, with *Sig. Aluigi Martinengo*, with the
right worshipfull *Sig. Gio. Antonio Querini*, with
the right worshipfull *Sig. Andrea Bragadino*, with
the knight of Haste, with the Captaine *Carlo*
Ragonasco, with Captaine *Francesco Straco*, with
Captaine *Hector* of *Brescia*, with Captaine *Giro-*
lomo di Sacile, and with other gentlemen, and
50. soldiers: the Gouvernours and noble men
with their swordes, and y^e soldiers with their
Harquebuses, came forth of their holde, and
went vnto the Pavillion of *Mustafa*, of whom,
all they at the beginning, were courteously re-
ceaued, and caused to sit down by him, he rea-
soning and discoursing with them of diuers
thinges, a certaine time: and drawing them
from one matter to an other, at the last vpon
a sodaine picked a quarell vnto thē, especially
burthening that noble *Bragadino* with an vn-
truth, laying to his charge, that he had caused
certaine of his slaues in the tyme that the truce
continued

In eache thing
it is to finde a
staffe to beate a
dogge: and bet-
ter is an ill ex-
cuse, then none
at all.

continued betwixt them, to be put to death. The which thing was most false. So that he being angry therewith sodainly slept forth, and commaunded them to be bound. Thus they being vnarmed (not suffered at that time to enter into hys Pavilion, with their former weapons) and bound, were lead one by one into the market place, before hys Pavilion, being presently cutte and hewen in sunder in hys presence, and last of all from that worthy and noble *Bragadino* (who being bound as the rest, and being commaunded twise or thrise to stretch forth his necke, as though he should haue bene beheaded, the which most boldly he did without any sparke of feare) hys eares were cut of, and causing him to be stretched out most vilely vpon the ground, *Mustafa* talking with hym, and blaspheming the holy name of our Saviour, Demaunding hym, where is now thy Christ, that he helpeth thee not? To all y^e which no aunswere at all was geuen of that honorable gentleman. The Earle *Hercole Martingo*, which was sent for one of the hostages, who was also bound, was hidden by one of *Mustafas* Eunukes vntill such time as hys fury was past, afterward hys life being graunted hym, he was made the Eunukes slaue. Three Grecians which were vnder his Pavilion were left vntouched. All the soldiers which were found in the campe, and all sortes of Christians to the nūber of 300. were sodainly slaine, they nothing mistrusting any such trea-

E.iii.

son,

The propertie
of true fortitude
is, not to be
broken with
sodaine terrors.

Mustafa,
cousin germaine
to the theefe,
which honge on
the left side of
our Saviour
at his Passion.

The Seege

son, or tyranny. The Christian soldiers, which were imbarcked a little before, were lincked and fettered with yron chaines, made slaues, all thinges being taken from them, and stripped into their shirtes.

The second day after thys murther was committed, which was the 17. of August, *Mustafa* entred the first time into the Citie, and caused the valiant and wise gouernor * *Tiepolo* to be hanged, who remayned behinde, waiting the returne of *Sig. Bragadino*. I being in the citie at that present, whē other of my countrey-
me were thus miserably slaine & made slaues, hid my selfe in certaine of the Grecians houses the space of 5. daies, and they not being able to keepe me in couert any longer for feare of the great penaltie, which was proclaimed against such transgressours and concealers, I offered, and gaue my selfe slaue to one *Sangaccho del Bir*, promising hym 500. * *Zechins* for my ransome, with whom I remained in the campe. The Friday following (being the *Turkes* sabboth day) thys worthy and pacient gentleman *Bragadino* was led still in the presence of that vn-
saythfull tyrant *Mustafa*, to the batteries made vnto the Citie, whereas he being compelled to carrie two baskets of earth, the one vpon hys backe, the other in hys hand slaue like, to euery sundry battery, being enforced also to kisse the ground as oft as he passed by him, was afterward brought vnto the Sea side, where he being placed in a chaire to leane
and

* With this noble man of Venice *M. Lorenz. Tiepolo*, now thus bitely put to death, in my returne from Constantinople into Christendome, I sayled 300. miles, namely, from *Candia* or *Creta*, vnto *Zacynthos*, now called *Zante*, with his great fauour: he being then, as at this seege also he was Captain and Gouernour of *Esse*.

* *Zechini*, he certayne peeces of fine golde coyned in Venice: euery one of the which is in value vij. shillings buy. pece of our money and some what better: and equall altogether to a *Turke* *Byzantion*.

and stay vpon, was winched vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the Maineyarde of a Galley, and hoisted vp with a Crane, to shew him to all the Christian soldiers and slaues (which were in the hauen already shipped) he being afterward let down, and brought to the market place, the tormentors tooke of hys clothes from hym, and tacked hym vnto the Pillary, whereas he was most cruelly fleyed quicke: with so great constancie and faith on his part, that he neuer lost or abated any iotte of hys stedfast courage, being so farre from any fainting, that he at that present with most stoute hart reproched them, and spake much shame of hys most trayterous Dealing in breaking of hys faythfull promise. At the last without any kinde of alteration of hys constancye, he recommending hys soule vnto almighty God, gaue vp the goste. When he had thus ended hys life (thanks be to God) hys skinne being taken and filled with straw, was commaunded forthwith to be hanged vpon y Bowspirit of a Foyste, and to be caried alongst the coast of Syria by the sea side, that all the port townes might see, and vnderstand who he was.

His death answerable to his former life.

* A Foyste is as it were a Brigantine, being somewhat larger then halfe a Galley, much bled of the Turkish Curzars, or as we call the Pirates, or Routers.

Thys is now so much as I am able to declare to your highnes by that I sawe my selfe, and can remember whilest that I was in the Fortresse: that also, which by true relation of others I could vnderstand, and saw also my selfe in the Campe, whilest I was slaue, I will likewise breefly vtter vnto you.

Things scene are of much more credite, then onely heard.

The Seege

The Turkes call all those Segnities which they haue in *Asia*. commonly by the name of *Natolia*, as they do likewise terme it to be in *Greece*, what soeuer is in any part of *Europe*, being vnder the great Turke.

* The Gate of the great Turke, is as much to say, as *Constantinople*: the which they call in the Turkish language, *Stamboul*.

Gli Venturieri da Spada, are a kinde of venturing soldiers, who commonly are wont to follow the armye in hope of the spoyle.

Aleppo, a famous Citie neare vnto *Antiochia*, otherwise called in *Greece*, *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, the Citie of the Sunne.

* *Bey* in the Turkish language, signifieth knight with vs.

* *Begliarbei* signifieth *L. Admirall*.

* *Sangaccho*, is that person with the Turkes, that gouerneth a province or countrey.

The enemies armie was in number 200. thousand persons of all sortes and qualities. Of soldiers which took paye there were 80. thousand, besides the which number, there were 14. thousand of *Giannizzers* taken out from all the holdes of *Syria*, *Caramania*, *Natolia*, and part of them also which came from the * Gate of the great Turke. The venturers with the sword were 60. thousand in number. The reason, why there were so many of this sort, was because *Mustafa* had dispersed a rumour, through the Turkes dominion, that *Famagosta* was much more wealthy and riche, then the Citie of *Nicosia* was: so for that cause, and by the commodious and easie passage from *Syria* ouer into *Cyprus*, these venturers were easily induced to come thether. In 75. dayes (all the which time the battery still continued) 140. thousand yron pellets were shot of, numbred, and seene. The cheefe personages which were in their armye neare vnto *Mustafa*, were these following: the Bassa of *Aleppo*, the Bassa of *Natolia*, *Musafer* Bassa of *Nicosia*, the Bassa of *Caramania*, the Aga of the *Giannizzers*, *Giambelat* * *Bey*, the *Sangiaccho* of *Tripolis*, the * *Begliarbei* of *Greece*, the Bassa of *Sciuaasi* & of *Marasco*, *Ferca Framburaro*, the * *Sangaccho* of *Antipo*, *Soliman Bey*, three *Sangacchos* of *Arabia*, *Mustafa Bey* Generall of the *Venturers*, *Fergat* gouernour of *Malathia*, the *Framburaro* of *Diueric*, the *Sangaccho* of *Arabia*, and other *Sangacchos* of lesser credite, with the number of 80. thousand

land persons besides, as by the muster made by his commission might well appeare.

The Framburaro which was at Rhodes, was appoynted and left gouernour at Famagosta, and the report was that there should be left in all the Island of Cyprus 20. thousand persons, with 2000. horse, many of the which I saw, being very leane and euill appoynted for seruice. It seemeth also a thing not impertinent to the matter, to signifie to you, how I by the especiall grace of God, was deliuered out of their cruell handes, I hauing payed within 42. dayes (all the which time I was slaue) 500. Zechins for my raunsome to hym, whose prisoner I was, by the meanes of the Consul for the French Marchantes, a ligger then at Tripolis, who a little before came from Tripolis in Syria vnto Cyprus, into the Turkes campe. Yet for all that I had payed thys summe of money to him, he would not so set me at libertie, but feeding me by still with faire words, and promising me, that he would first bring me vnto his gouernment, which abutted vpon a peece of the famous riuer of Euphrates, and afterward dimisse me. The which malice and falsehoode of hys I perceauing, determined with my selfe to geue hym the slippe, and to fflye: so I wayting my time, and repayzing often to the Citie, at length met with a small fisher bote, of the which a poore Grecian was honor & maister, with whom in one night with two onely Ores and a small

God suffereth much to be done to his seruants, but neuer forsaketh them.

The Seege

Recessitie oft
times sharpe=
neth mens
wits, and cau=
seth boldnes.

The nature of
euery commo=
ditie is sooner
vnderstoode by
lacking, then
by continuall
enioying of the
same.

saile made of two shirtes, passed ouer frō Cyprus vnto Tripolis, being in very great daunger of Drowning, whereas I remained in co-uert in the house of certaine Christians, vntill the 25. of September, at what time I departed from thence in a little French ship called Santo Vittor, which came into these partes, and as we rode, we touched at a part of Cyprus westward, called Capo delle Gatte, where as I came a land, and talking with certaine of the inhabitaunce of the billages, who were then by chaunce a hauking, demaunded of them, how they were intreated of the Turkes, and after what sort the Island was tyllid: to the which they answered, that they could not possibly be in worse pickle, then they were at that present, not enioying that quietly, which was their owne, being made billans & slaues, and almost alwayes carying away the Bastonados, so that now (they sayd) they knew by triall too perfectly the plesaunt and peaceable gouernment of the Christians, wishing and praying God that they might shortly returne. And concerning the tyllage of the Island they made aunswere moreouer, that no part of it was plowed or laboured, sauing onely that mountaine, which was towardes the west, and that because they were little troubled with the crueltie of the Turkes, but as for the plaine and East part of the Island, there was small seede sown therein, but became in a maner desert, there being left but fewe inhabi-
tauntes,

tauntes, and lesse store of cattell there. Afterward we departing from thence, arrived in
* Candia, I for my part being clothed in
Sackcloth, whereas soone after by the great
courtesie of the right honourable *Sig. Latino Or-*

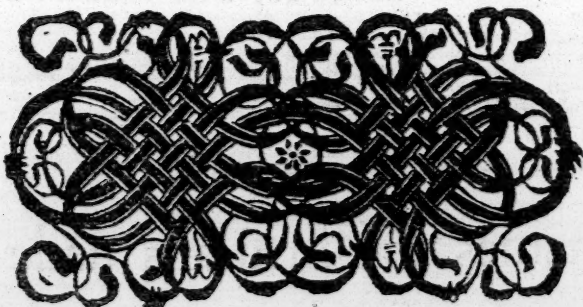
sino, I was new apparelled accordingly,
frendly welcomed, and my necessitie
relieved. From whence I shortly
after sailing in a Cypriottes
ship (thākes be to almighty
tie God) arrived in
this Citie in
health, and am safely come* home
now at the honourable
feete of your
highnesse.

(*)

f. iij.

* Candia, of the
olde writers cal-
led *Creta* in latin,
Ἐξ Ἰστροπιδίς
in Greke, be-
cause it had once
a 100. Cities in
it, now there re-
maining but on-
ly 4. thus com-
monly named,
Candia, La Cania,
Retimo, and Sy-
thia.

† It is great
pleasure for any
true subiect, af-
ter long trauell,
to see the smoke
of his natives
Countrey.



The Captaines of the Christians slaine in Famagosta.

The Lord *Effor Baglione.*
 The Lord *Aluigi Marti-*
nengo.
 The Lord *Federico Baglione.*
 The Knight of *Alta Vicegouer-*
nour.
 The Captaine *David Noce*
Maister of the Campe.
 The Capt. *Meani* of *Perugia*
Sargent Maior.
 The Earle *Sigismond* of *Casol-*
do.
 The Earle *Francesco* of *Lobi* of
Cremona.
 The Captaine *Francesco Tron-*
cauilla.
 The Capt. *Hannibal Adamo* of
Fermo.
 The Capt. *Scipio* of the *Citie* of
Castello.
 The Capt. *Charles Ragonasco* of
Cremona.
 The Capt. *Francesco Siraco.*

The Capt. *Roberto Maluezzo.*
 The Capt. *Cesar* of *Aduersa.*
 The Cap. *Bernardin* of *Agubio.*
 The Capt. *Francesco Bugon* of
Verona.
 The Capt. *James* of *Fabiano.*
 The Capt. *Sebastian del Sole* of
Florence.
 The Capt. *Hector* of *Brescia*, the
successour to the Captaine
Cesar of *Aduersa.*
 The Captaine *Flaminio* of *Flo-*
rence, *successour vnto Seba-*
stian del Sole.
 The Capt. *Erasmus* of *Fermo*,
successour to the Captaine of
Cernole.
 The Captaine *Bartholmewe* of
Cernole.
 The Capt. *John Battista* of *Ri-*
uarole.
 The Capt. *John Francesco* of *Ve-*
nice.

The names of Christians made Slaues.

The Earle *Hercoles Marti-*
nengo, with *Iulius Cesar*
Ghelfo a soldier of *Bressa.*

The Earle *Nestor Marti-*
nengo, which fled.
 The Capt. *Marco Crinellatore.*
 The

The names of Christians made slaues.

The Lord *Hercoles Malatesta*.
The Captaine *Peter Conte* of
Montalberto.
The Capt. *Horatio* of *Velettri*.
The Capt. *Aluigi Pezano*.
The Conte *James* of *Corbara*.
The Capt. *John* of *Istria*.
The Capt. *Soldatelli* of *Agubio*.
The Capt. *John* of *Ascoli*.
The Capt. *Antony* of the same
towne.
The Capt. *Sebastian* of the same
towne.
The Capt. *Salgano* of the Citie
of *Castello*.
The Capt. *Marchese* of *Fermo*.
The Capt. *John Antonio* of *Pia-*
cenza.
The Capt. *Carletto Naldo*.
The Capt. *Lorenzo Fernaretti*.
The Capt. *Barnardo* of *Brescia*.
The Capt. *Barnardino Coco*.
The Captaine *Simon Bagnese*,
successour to the Captaine
Dauid Noce.

The Captaine *Tiberio Ceruto*,
successour vnto Conte *Sigis-*
mond.
The Captaine *Ioseph* of *Lanci-*
ano, successour vnto Captaine
Francesco Troncanilla.
The Capt. *Morgante*, successour
to Captaine *Hannibal*.
The Lieutenant, successour vnto
the Captaine *Scipio*.
The Standerbearer, successour
to Captaine *Roberto*.
The Captaine *Ottauio* of *Rimi-*
ni, successour to the Captaine
Francesco Bugon.
The Capt. *Mario da Fabiano*,
successour to Cap. *Iacomo*.
The Captaine *Francesco* of *Ve-*
nice, successour vnto Captaine
Antonio.
The Capt. *Matteo* of *Capua*.
The Captaine *John Maria* of
Verona.
The Captaine *Mancino*.

The Fortifiers.

John Marmori.
The Knight *Maggio*.

slayne.
slaue.

Turkishe Captaines in Famagosta.

M *Vnafa* Generall.

The Bassà of Aleppo.

The Bassà of Natolia. *slaine.*

Musafèr Bassà of Nicosia.

The Bassà of Caramania.

The Agà of the Giannizers.

Giambelat Bey.

The Sangaccho of Tri-
polis. *slaine.*

The Begliarbei of Grece.

The Bassà of Sciuaissi & Ma-
rasco.

Ferca Framburaro.

The Sangaccho of Antipo.
slaine.

noliman Bey. *slaine.*

Three Sangacchos of Ara-
bia. *One slaine.*

Munafà Bey, Generall of the
Venturers. *slaine.*

Fergat Ruler of Malathia.
slaine.

The Framburaro of Diue-
rie. *slaine.*

